BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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Having being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—Baltimore papers of the 28th have been received. On Tuesday night Mosby with eight hundred men attacked a team of forty-four sutler's wagons, between Centreville and Bull Run, without meeting much resistance, although the train was guarded by Federal soldiers. He captured the whole of the wagons and contents, nearly all the cavalry escort, a large number of good horses and other property belonging to the Government and private individuals to a very heavy amount.

Orders were issued from headquarters, Kansas city, which if carried out will depopulate nearly the whole three counties in Missouri lying closest to the Kansas line. It directs all persons living within the line specified, with certain exceptions, to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days unless in the mean time they prove their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, proof being given that they will remove to any military station within that military district or to any part of Kansas except the counties in the Eastern border of the State.

Those who do not so prove their loyalty are to depart further into the interior of Missouri or elsewhere. All grain and hay of loyal persons must, after the elapse of fifteen days from date, be take to the nearest military station and turned over to the commanding officer. All other grain and hay will be destroyed. Official dispatch from Gilmore, 24th, announces a partial demolition of Fort Wagner, after a bombardment of seven days. He states he had succeeded in establishing batteries within effective range of the heart of the city, and had given Beauregard due notice of his intention. From other sources we learn that shells were thrown into Charleston. The only gun of sufficient range to throw shell into Charleston was a three hundred pounder Parrott rifled, but this enormous piece of ordnance, after a few discharges, accidentuly burst, breaking off about a foot from off the muzzle. This mishap not only destroyed the accuracy of the fire, but reduced its range by a mile and a half, so that until another gun of equal calibre can be mounted, no more shells can be thrown into Charleston.

The steamship *Hibernian* brings European advices to the 19th. News unimportant. Garabaldi has published a letter addressed to Abraham Lincoln, liberator of slaves in Republican America. He compares him to the Son of God and John Brown.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Cotton sales to-day ten thousand bales. Market closed buoyant and upward. Breadstuffs closed with a downward tendency.

From Virginia—Various Speculations.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—Perfect quiet has prevailed here for the last two days. The Fredericksburg correspondent of the *Examiner* says the main body of Meade's army is massed in three divisions, (illegible) actively stationed at Warrenton, Manassas Junction and Centreville. Fifteen thousand infantry of this army (illegible) lately sent to Gilmore at Charleston. The correspondent reiterates, upon positive confirmation, that the Yankee army of the Potomac is in a worse condition at this time than since the first advance upon this line after the Bull Run battle. It is reported that the wharves at Aquia Creek are being rebuilt. Mosby made a successful dash on a wagon train, near Annandale, on Monday night, capturing a portion of the guard and forty-one wagons and teams.

ENROLLING CONSCRIPTS.—Capt. Landis commenced the work of enrolling men between the ages of 40 and 45 here yesterday, but with what success we did not learn. All who are subject to the call should report themselves promptly. The great want of the government now is men to fill up the ranks to contend against the legions that are invading us. Let every non-producer enter the army and soon we shall be invincible and unconquerable. Capt. Landis is not only a good officer but a gentleman, and is discharging his duty faithfully and satisfactorily.

METAL AND METTLE.—A young lady, writing to the "*Floridian*," thus relieves her sex of a silly charge:

We women, says she, are sometimes jeered for partiality to "the button;" but they who try thus to make us ridiculous only expose their own stupidity. Was it "the button" or the "plumed helm" that captivated the gentle Desdemona? No. She loved the Moorish captain "for the dangers he had passed," for his heroic services to her country. It was not the *metal* but the *mettle* that attracted her. And so it is with all women of elevated sentiment and good sense. They alll admire courage, and can generally discriminate between the true metal and the counterfeit.—They know that there are.

"Many cowards who wear upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars,
Yet inward searched have livers white as milk;"

and for such pretenders we feel sovereign contempt, whether they cultivate their beards in camp or at home in the chimney corner.

For one, I had rather take to my heart the private soldier who had returned from the war maimed and penniless than the cold blooded speculator who had grown rich, or the perfumed fop of hereditary wealth, who had nursed his moustache at home, while their betters were bleeding, in my defence, and in defence of all that is worth living for—my country and her independence.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A LARGE PLANTER IN MISSISSIPPI.—"The loss of Vicksburg for want of provisions was most shameful and inexcusable, and whoever is in fault ought to be severely punished. Last November and December sufficient corn could have been thrown into that place in the course of a fortnight to have lasted its consumption for about two years, if necessary. Planters in Mississippi had put in very little cotton, but a very large crop of corn. On the 1st December, when I abandoned my place, I left about 10,000 bushels in my cribs, and about the same quantity in the field, whilst my consumption was about 4,000 bushels. All my neighbors had planted corn to an equally large extent, and the Government officers could have had it at their own price, if they had sent for it."

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a serious accident occurred on Wednesday last, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, some miles north of Warsaw, by which some passengers were wounded and one or more cars smashed up. The accident occurred to the down passenger train, due here at 5 p. m., and was occasioned by the breaking down of a car loaded with munitions of war. We have not learned any further particulars.—*Wil. Journal, 28th.*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. TUESDAY. SEPT. 1, 1863. NO. 232.

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried. I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE EXEMPT from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practising in their professions; (except two track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeons' certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion dril once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Aug 5-1w Adjutant General.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST., AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware.
R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-5t* Surviving Partner.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 29-tax* BOX 334, P. O., Raleigh.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Follow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of
COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

ATTENTION,
CO. C, 38TH NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

EVERY MEMBER OF THIS COMPANY, BEtween 18 and 45 years, who has not got a certificate of exemption from Capt. A. Landis, are hereby notified to appear at the Court House on Saturday and Monday, the 39th and 31st inst. Company C includes all South of Newbern and East of Fayetteville streets within the old corporation.

By order of the Colonel,
S. W. SCOTT, Captain
Aug 29-2t Co. C, 38th Regiment N. C. M.

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leasburg.
HENRY LONG.
Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 3-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.
F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREver known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.
Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.
GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
August 25th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Saturday the 19th day of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Aug 25-1w Secretary of State.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 9 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.
J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, I set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the tob of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy terret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf. In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	25
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress One year	- -	$10 00
" " Six months	- -	6 00
" " Three months	-	4 00
" " Two months	-	3 00
" " One month	- -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

War Meetings.

War meetings were held at Salisbury and Charlotte on Saturday last, at which inflamatory speeches were made by preachers, fire-eaters and others, but no volunteers were obtained. In fact none of the speakers called for volunteers or set a good example by volunteering themselves. They abused others for not being in the service and some of them pledged the State and the people to the prosecution of the war, but did not offer to enter the army themselves. We say to those gentlemen and all others of a like persuasion that no one will have any respect for their pledges or them unless they enter the army. They promised to fight at first and helped to inaugurate the war, but they have not redeemed their pledges and never will. If they want to prosecute the war—if they are in earnest and want to achieve the independence of the South, let them present themselves at the headquarters of Gen. Lee. The great need of the service and of the country now is men, and speeches, letters and resolutions amount to nothing. It is too late now for demagogues and skulkers to point out to others their duty. Those who are thus engaged were active in bringing on the war and promised to help do the fighting, and as they have deceived the people and refused to make good their promises they can no longer have confidence in or respect for them. This is a free country and people that choose to hold meetings have a right to do so, but one man in the field is worth a thousand speeches at home, especially when they are made by able bodied men who have skulked for two years and a half. If these war meetings are to be continued we propose that volunteers be called for on every occasion and that the speakers set a good example by registering their own names "for the war."

The proceedings of the meeting at Charlotte are before us, and to our astonishment the resolutions do not suggest the hanging of any one. The resolutions passed at Salisbury have not come to hand but we think they were a little more fiery than those passed at Charlotte. We trust that our suggestion may be acted on and that many volunteers may be obtained at future meetings.

The Home Guard Called Out.

To meet an emergency and repel an expected advance Gov. Vance has called out the militia in nineteen counties, including Wake. Though there is nothing positively known, up to this writing, of any actual advance from Newbern or other demonstration by the enemy along our coast, Gen. Whiting was in possession of such facts relative to an expected movement, on Saturday last, as to render this call necessary, and it is only made by Gov. Vance because believed to be necessary for the defence of our homes, and we hope it will be everywhere responded to promptly and without a murmur. Gov. Vance does not desire to call out the people and would not do so but for the urgent necessity of the case. An advance by the enemy, in force, is expected, and to meet it successfully the Home Guard has been called out, and every man who is willing to defend his home and protect his property should turn out promptly. If the enemy advances they will be needed, and if no enemy comes they will be released in a few days. The Governor makes the call in good faith and relies upon every man to do his duty—let us do it.

We hardly think that the men will be long kept in camp, for we learn from gentlemen who left Kinston yesterday, that no excitement existed there and nothing had been heard of an advance from below.

The three companies of this city assembled on Nash Square, at three o'clock yesterday, under the command of Col. W. H. Harrison. They will continue to drill daily and hold themselves in readiness. The other companies of the county will report here immediately. We learn that the Home Guard of this county will not be expected to leave the county for the present but will be organized and drilled and held in readiness to assist in repelling any raid that may be attempted on this city.

The exempts have an easy time compared with the hardships and toils of our brave veterans in the field, and their response to this call should be cheerful and generous.

Not Exempt.—From General order No. 1, from the Adjutant General's office, to be found in this paper, it will be seen that General Order No. 18, dated Aug. 18, exempting the commanding officer of each company of the militia and Adjutant of the regiment, is revoked and these officers are called upon to do duty in common with other citizens.

For Congress.—A card appears in the Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday last, signed by ninety-four citizens, recommending Edward J. Hall, Esq., editor of the *Observer*, as a suitable person to represent this the 4th district in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

From Below.

We caution the people here and above not to be unnecessarily excited. It does not follow because the Home Guards have been called out that the enemy are to come this way. In fact we have no idea that they intend to do any such thing just now. A raid may be made into Jones and Onslow for the purposes of theft and robbery; but from the lights before us we do not expect any advance in force for the present. We have intelligence from our picket lines below Kinston as late as Saturday night and all was profoundly quiet at that time, and no immediate advance was apprehended. The best informed seem to think that the force at Newbern is not sufficient for any formidable movement, and should they start they will soon be met by our boys. But Gen. Whiting may be in possession of facts that have not reached us. At all events it is best to be prepared. Keep cool and prepare to meet the worst.

General Gatlin.—We learn that there is no doubt about General Gatlin being appointed to succeed General Fowle, and that he is expected to arrive and assume the duties of the Adjutant General's office to-day. General Gatlin is a North Carolinian, a man of fine intelligence, has an extensive acquaintance with the duties to which the office to which he has been called is likely to involve, and will make, we confidently believe, a good and faithful officer. We do not know what General Gatlin's politics are or have been, or whether he has any even, but we know that he is a gentleman and we do not believe that Governor Vance could have made a better appointment.

Gen. Gatlin has been censured for the fall of Newbern, but we are in possession of facts that are abundant to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that he was in no way blameable for that unfortunate disaster. On the contrary he did all he could to procure reinforcements to save the place, and had the investigation he asked for been granted by the Government he would have been abundantly able to have shown that others and not himself were responsible for the fall of Newbern. Gen. Gatlin is devoted to the State and the cause in which she is engaged, and we are truly glad that he has been called to a position in which he can serve the one and help the other.

Withholding Corn.—Grain, we are sorry to learn, is scarce in Granville county, and some of the citizens have been buying corn and hauling it up from below. We saw a gentleman from Granville yesterday who told us he had got some from the neighborhood of Black Creek, in Wilson county, and sent his wagon back for more, but that the *patriotic* corn holders of that section, while they had a surplus, sent the wagon back empty, refusing to take Confederate money. This is almost unaccountable when we consider that Wilson was among the most clamorous war counties in the beginning of the struggle. Strange things are happening, however, in these strange times. We would remind those depreciators of the currency that a curse is pronounced against those who withhold corn.

Unseasonable.—The weather for the last few days has been very unseasonable, in fact more like the latter part of October than August. The last few days have been the coldest we have ever experienced in this latitude at this season of the year. Thick clothing and fires were not only comfortable yesterday but actually necessary to comfort. Summer has left us and left us recollections of some very hot and some very wet weather. We hope that the crops will turn out well, everybody have enough provisions and wood to make them comfortable the coming winter, and that the enemy may be driven back, our independence established and quiet restored to the country before the opening of another Spring.

Tennessee—Advance of the Enemy.

Rosecrans is said to be advancing on Chattanooga and Burnside on Knoxville, both in heavy force. We hope that they may be met by a force sufficient to annihilate them. The following from the Knoxville *Register* is cheering, and we trust that all that the editor anticipates may be realized. Knoxville and Chattanooga are important points to us and should be held at every hazard. The *Register* says:

The crisis is at hand. All the indications are that the decisive battle of this revolution is to be fought in East Tennessee. Rosecrans and Burnside are approaching with the whole available force of abolitionism. They will be met by one of the most confident and enthusiastic armies that ever entered the field. We cannot with propriety speak of the military movements in this section, further than to say that our government and military commanders appreciate the vital importance of the emergency and are prepared to meet it. When we say we are *hopeful* of the result, we but cautiously express a stronger feeling. Let no Southern patriot for a moment despond, however gloomy the view may be from his narrow standpoint. The South cannot be subjugated while Southern men are true to the South.

Not all Gold that Glitters.—A majority of the officers of the Confederate army are gentlemen—ornaments to the profession of arms and to society—but there are others who are coarse and vulgar and some of them brutal and cowardly. We denounce the few who have gotten up meetings at Kinston and elsewhere to attack us, as calumniators and cowards, and tell them that we know the masses of the people at home and the private soldiers in the army despise them. We have sacrificed more to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy than any of these cowardly defamers, and we now tell them we defy them. We have declared in favor of any measures that will bring this desolating war to an honorable termination, and so declare now, but we tell these upstarts in gold lace who attack our loyalty, that they are calumniators, paltroons and cowards. Not every puppy that wears gold lace that is a gentleman.

Blowing.—We find the following in the *Appeal*:

"A lady who recently arrived in Montgomery from Vicksburg, was told by Gen. Grant not to stop at Mobile, Montgomery or Atlanta, as he intended to occupy these places before the first of November."

Many a Yankee will bite the dust before they occupy those places.

More Type Troops.—The printers of Selma, Ala., to the number of 38 men, have enrolled themselves into a company for home defence, and elected F. T. Cooper, Esq., Editor of the Jackson *Mississippian*, (now printed at Selma,) their Captain. Every man there is a legal exempt, but still they will fight if possible.

Shall we make Soldiers of our Slaves?

There are a few mad factionists in the South who favor the arming of the slaves to fight the Yankees. They urge this because the Yankees have employed them. But we protest against it, and trust that Congress will not entertain such a proposition for a moment. We are fighting to prevent negro equality, and let us not do that which we are at war to prevent the enemy from doing. If those who advocate the arming of negroes, want the enemy strengthened let them volunteer themselves and not attempt to elevate the slaves to an equality with our brave troops. There are various reasons why the negroes should not be armed, but one is sufficient to explode the proposition, and it is this: They would prove an element of weakness rather than of strength. The following reflections of the Knoxville *Register* embody our sentiments:

Many of our cotemporaries are still urging the necessity of arming the negroes in our defense. We have once before alluded to this subject; but it is one of such importance, and one now eliciting so much discussion through the papers of the country, that we make no apology for calling it up again.

That those who favor the policy of arming the negroes have been led to their conclusions by the policy of the enemy, we do not for a moment doubt. In the beginning of the war, no one thought of arming them, and a man who would have dared to utter such sentiments would almost have been hissed and outlawed from good society. He would have been regarded as practically advocating negro equality, and as undermining the very principles on which the present revolution is based.

But "times change and men change with them."—It is not a matter of great wonderment that many should in some measure lose the habit of sober reflection by the heated excitement of a two years' war, and that they should now cherish a policy at which they would have shuddered two years ago. We have some serious objections to the policy above alluded to which we will now proceed to state.

It would involve the freeing of all who would volunteer, We believe that the advocates of the policy admit this.

To expect the negroes to volunteer and fight, and still be held as slaves, is too preposterous to find any advocates amongst us yet; the thing is absurd in itself. But to grant them their freedom as the price of their public services, is to yield one of the chief points at issue between us and the enemy. Their freedom, by whatever means obtained, would either be a blessing or a curse; if a rightful blessing they should have it unconditionally; but if a curse, we have no right to inflict it upon them, even though it be in consideration of our own national welfare. But that freedom would be a curse to them, need not now be argued; it is a point too generally conceded to admit of discussion. We have been accustomed to have ocular demonstrations of this all our lives. With very few exceptions, free negroes are a perfect nuisance to any community. Their idleness and indolence not only clothe themselves in poverty and rags, but have a demoralizing effect on all the slaves in the country round.

Not only would the negro soldier policy involve the freedom of all who should enlist, but it would involve the consequence of teaching them the use of arms, and, if such a thing is possible, inspire those at home with a martial spirit. For the negroes are either capable of being inspired with a martial feeling, or they are not. If they are, the least encouragement we give them to cherish warlike feelings, the better for us; but if they are not, our labor and expense in arming them would be thrown away. So that, as we conceive, in either case, it is highly impolitic for us to arm them.

But aside from the considerations above mentioned, the arming of the negroes would demoralize our army to a frightful extent. Let such a policy be attempted, and such discord and insubordination, and mutiny have never been witnessed as would at once ensue. Our troops are not fighting for negro equality, but to prevent it. Our young men have not been educated to regard the negro as possessing any equality with them. In times of peace he did not partake with them in their school and college labors, nor the refining and elevating enjoyments of the social circle; nor will they allow him a place by their sides when they stand up in their country's defence. We of course do not mean these remarks to apply to the policy of employing the negroes to do any sort of servile labor in the army, such as driving wagons, ditching, &c. The toils and hardships of our soldiers might be very much abridged by such a course; but they should not be enrolled nor armed, nor in any way, nor in any sense, however subordinate, considered as soldiers. Let them be hired from their masters, or, if need be, impressed; but in no case enlisted or enrolled, and allowed to carry arms.

Tory Raid in the Mountains.

Some of the disaffected along the Tennessee line are getting quite bold. We find the following in the Asheville *News* of the 27th:

Goldman Bryson, at the head of about 120 disloyal men, made a raid on the town of Murphy, Cherokee county, last Sunday week. They did but little damage to private property, but demolished the Jail, and carried off some 50 or 60 guns and considerable ammunition which belonged to the State, and had been sent to Cherokee for the use of the militia. They met with no opposition, there being nobody in town but a few old men, and the women and children.

Bryson is a native of Cherokee county, but seems to have gone clean over on the wrong side. He left the following document behind him:

G. W. Hayes, D. F. Ramseur, M. Fain, and J. R. Dyche:—Dear Sirs: I am acting under the authority of the U. S. Government. I have paid a visit to the town of Murphy with a few of the boys to subjugate the place. We wish to establish and sustain the laws of the old U. S. Government, and as such you may consider me, and I will protect such. I have long acted under such laws, and therefore I shall try to carry out the laws of the constitution and the Lincoln government and an enemy to the Jeff. Davis government, certain, sure. You know me, gentlemen, and you will ever find me acting under that rule.

Yours, with due esteem,

G. Bryson.

For the Progress.]

What are Railroads For?

We used to be told they were for the accommodation of the people. Are they so now?

Orders have been issued from Mr. Sumner, Superintendent on the N. C. R. R., to all agents along the line, to receive no freight, of any description, for any station between Raleigh and Charlotte. There is little or no government freight going West, but it would detain the cars a few minutes to take on and put off freight at the stations, and to save these few minutes the people cannot be accommodated.

I know that articles have been carried to the depot here (Raleigh) and carried back again, because the agents were ordered not to receive them.

If such order is necessary, in the name of conscience advertize it, and let the people know it; and not put individuals to the inconvenience of hauling articles many miles and then hauling them back again. A mere notice to agents is no information to the people, until they carry their goods to the depot merely to be told to carry them back. Something wrong—a screw loose. T. T.

A Specimen Contractor.—Last year, a man named Latshaw commenced "serving the Government" as Quartermaster at Louisville, buying mules and horses, and so on. He was then in comfortable circumstances. Now he keeps nine splendid steeds, with magnificent outfits, and lives in a style of the most lavish expenditure. Latshaw has been arrested, and an investigation ordered, but at the best the Government will lose over $175,000.

A REMARKABLE NEGRO.

The North Carolina *Presbyterian* mentions the death of a very remarkable negro, known as "Uncle Moreau," and belonging to Gen. Owen, of Wilmington. He was according to his own account, ninety-three years of age. We quote the following:

He was born in Western Africa, upon the banks of the Senegal river. His name originally was 'Omeroh,' which has gradually been changed into the French title he now bears. He belonged to the tribe of the Fulahs, but from which of the various nations inhabited by this people he came, it is difficult to ascertain. There is no doubt, however, that he is the most remarkable of his tribe ever brought to this country, and is now perhaps the only one of the nation living in the United States. One of the same was sent back to Africa as early as 1733 by Oglethorpe; another was ransomed and sent to Liberia in 1838; besides these not more than two Fulahs were known in 1855, to be in the limits of the Southern States."

"Uncle Moreau" was brought to this country in 1807, just before the final abolition of the slave trade. He was landed at Charleston. Sometime after he reached this country, he fell into the hands of a cruel master, from whom he escaped. After being arrested as a runaway and confined in jail in Fayetteville he was at length purchased by Gen. Owen, to whom he belonged at the time of his death.

When "Uncle Moreau" became the property of Gen. Owen he was a very devout Mohammedan, but was soon taught a "more excellent way." He was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Sundgrass, then pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, and became a member of that church. His membership was afterwards transferred to the 1st church, Wilmington, of which he died a communicant. His piety was of the highest order, being characterized by a child-like trust in the Saviour that perhaps never was excelled. He spent several months of last year in Fayetteville, a refugee from his home, and during the time, though exceedingly feeble in bodily health, he was rarely absent from the house of God during worship. Calling to see him on one occasion, we found him reading his Arabic Bible, which was his constant companion; and he gave us a specimen of his composition in Arabic, which, though not equal in beauty to others we have seen written earlier in life, does credit to his penmanship of that ancient language.

But the devout, humble christian, reclaimed from the darkness of heathenism, has passed to the immediate presence of his Saviour. And in the judgment of those who knew him best, there are few of those now enjoying this blessed privilege, who have undergone less change at their transition from earth to heaven than "Uncle Moreau."

GOVERNMENT ORGANS.

Few causes contributed so much to the corruption and disrepute of the old United States Government as the practice of subsidizing newspapers to act as government organs. This was, in truth, the first step towards the inauguration of a general scheme of profligacy which brought ruin and disgrace upon the country. Every act of an Administration, no matter how base, found its justification in the columns of its stipendiary champions. Government subsidies and official favors to corrupt party hacks were freely distributed, and a ramified system of debasing patronage, coextensive with the country, was nurtured, until independence itself was supplanted by an almost universal submission of the popular will to the control of the governing power.

It is, indeed, a vile prostitution of the functions of a newspaper to descend to the justifiaction of every act of a Government, no matter how unjust or detrimental. It is a sorry commentary on the independence of the press, and sadder still on the purity of the Governments whose acts need a hireling defender to sustain them. An Admistration conscious of rectitude, and acting in the light of high moral principles, and a pure, patriotic regard for the public interests, would spurn such aid. The very employment of an "organ" presupposes the absence of such motives: for there is no need to justify a right, or defend an act done in accordance with principles of justice and propriety.

Public acts will almost invariably reveal their own motives, and an intelligent and discerning people need not the aid of an "organ" to expose them. No degree of obsequiousness can be lower than that which essays the vindication of every act of a Government, however pernicious and improper. It is an act of conscious and willful degredation, incompatible with and fatal to those qualities of independence and moral worth, which, next to intellectual capacity, constitute the essential qualifications of a newspaper conductor. If he fails to comprehend what is censurable in an Administration, he is intellectually unfitted for his position. If he does comprehend it, and instead of censuring, obsequiously approves, he is morally incapable of filling it.

He is nothing more than a miserable tool in the hands of the Administration to deceive the public by putting false coloring upon its motives and acts. It is the lowest of all occupations, and the least consistent with manliness or freedom of opinion. Not the less evil of this system is the encouragement which it gives to mal-administration in a government. It affords, in fact, a sort of immunity from public censure for mal-practices, for so long as there is division, public censure lacks the force which would give it effect. Evil-doers find aid and comfort in a limited public approval. A formidable display of favor, or even a negative approval, such as extensive patronage with the aid of an organ must needs command, encourages licentiousness. One great essential of a corrupt government is a mercenary press, through which to create a public opinion conformable to its policy and will. The first step in this direction generally is the establishment of a central organ which is to be the guide or master musician in the grand choir of hosannah-singers throughout the country. Such was very much the plan of organization under the old Government.

We hope that no Administration will ever be found in this country so corrupt as to be willing to employ an agency that cannot be otherwise than demoralizing to the people—or that, if such should unfortunately be the case, no journal will be found base and venal enough to accept the shameless service. The true mission of the Press, as we conceive, is to assail error and sustain right, wherever seen. It may differ in judgment without censure or the imputation of bad motives. It may condemn without scurrility, as it may approve without flunkyism. Towards those in power, the bearing of an honest journal will always be that of independence, sustaining measures that make for the public good, opposing those that tend to mischief, and applauding or denouncing motives as they may seem praiseworthy or reprehensible. Indiscriminate support and indiscriminate opposition are alike dishonest and hurtful. Where faults are venial they may be overlooked; where errors attend well-meant efforts they should be forgiven; but when the public welfare is threatened with the fruits of corrupt designs and knavish schemes, then the Press should thunder with its most terrible and blasting power.

Long distant be the day when the Press of the Confederate States shall be anything but independent and honest.—*Rich. Whig.*

Promotions.—The following promotions have recently been made in Col. Mallett's Battalion, Camp Holmes:

Co A—W W Wynn, from 1st Serg't to 2d Lieutenant and Drill Master; F M Proctor, from 2d Serg't to 1st Serg't; Lueco Ferrell, from 4th Serg't to 2d Serg't; C M Lewter, from 2d Corporal to 4th Serg't; W L Hinniant, from 4th Corporal to 5th Serg't; A J Nowel, from Private to 3rd Corperal; W A Dan from Private to 4th Corporal.

Co F—E F Royl, from 1st Serg't to 2nd Lieutenant and Drill Master; W D Mitchell, from 4th Serg't to 1st Sergeant; A P Leech, from 5th Serg't to 4th Serg't; G W Julian, from 1st Corporal to 5th Serg't; J W Marsburn, from Private to 4th Corporal.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

A SONG.

BY A. R. WATSON.

REPLY TO THE WHITE SLAVE'S PETITION.

So long as a fiendish faction
Rides rampant over your land;
So long as slavish inaction
Shall fetter your people's hand;
So long as the nation's sinew
Is cramped by a hellish wrong,
Corrupting the good that is in you,
So long must you suffer—so long.

The world rolls on now as ever,
But the sun still 's lighting the way,
To that dreary and dark Forever
Of midnight that around you lay;
A midnight more weary than chaos,
For to its dim shadows belong
The folly and sin that o'erlay us,
Till then must you suffer—so long.

Now you stand on the acme of glory,
Looking backward—but forward no more—
And weep that end of your story,
On night's "Plutonian shore,"
Is hid from the world forever,
Where hosts of grim phantoms throng,
Each shrieking a sad gloomy "never;"
For that do you suffer—so long.

Never! Oh, God! what an ending
For a nation so strong and brave!
Like Lucifer ever descending
Deep, deep to a fathomless grave!
Drag down the upholders of faction,
Dethrone the popular wrong!
Wake thy people to glorious action!
For why should they suffer so long?

Atlanta, August 5, 1863.

For the Progress.]

LINES FOR AN ALBUM.

BY ESUM.

A friend both true and kind,
And steadfast to the end!—
In this cold world you'll find
Scarce one that's such a friend.

In *you* that friend I hope
To claim through life's dull hour,
And prove what wondrous scope
Bounds true friendship's power.

So let no word that's rude,
No unkind deed be done,
No evil thought intrude
On friendship thus begun.

No Time to Dance.—The following opportune suggestions to worldly-minded and pleasure taking professors of religion are found in a sermon recently delivered to his congregation by Rev. W. B. W. Howe, Rector of St. Philip's P. E. Church in Charleston:

"Not to dwell on the greater kinds of dissipation which especially at a time like the present, stand self-rebuked, it would surely seem as if in regard to the pleasures of the ball room, also, all would agree that this, at least, is not a 'time to dance,' when hardly a day passes over our heads which is not marked by a sanguinary encounter in some part of our Confederacy, when the bones of our fathers and husbands and lovers and brothers lie bleaching on many a battle field, from *Virginia to Texas*, and from the Atlantic to the banks of the Mississippi. I know that by the laws of reaction many seek, in this way to alleviate the feelings of gloom which take possession of the heart in such times like the present; but I maintain we ought not to endeavor to put away from ourselves the discipline which God in His wisdom and His justice is administering to us. War is an awful scourge, and the Most High intends by it to chasten and correct us. How weak and foolish, instead of bowing before it to close our eyes upon it, and endeavor by a diversion of our minds to forget it. Surely when God speaks it becomes us to hear. The best remedy against gloom is not to be found in the ball room, but in works of active benevolence. Go and do some good act—minister to the sick and wounded soldier—read to him and pray by him in the hospital, and you will have done more to lighten your own hearts, than if you had attended the dancing party where one might almost fancy that he heard the moans of the wounded and the dying, and the cry of the newly made widow and orphan commingling with the sounds of festive music. No, we ought not to put away the cup that is now being commended to our lips. Let us drink it, as God offers it to us, making no attempt to disguise or hide its bitterness."

Gen. Hardee and the Army of the West.—The Morton (Miss.) correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal*, writing under date of the 8th inst., says:

It is said this morning, but I cannot vouch for the statement that General Hardee assumed, permanently, the command of this army yesterday, under a state of things nearly akin to those mentioned in a former letter. Gen. Johnston, of course, holding his original position. If this be so the country has reason to congratulate itself and may date a new era in the Department of the West from the establishment of this event. An old army officer, a soldier ripened by experience, a man of large brain and large heart, a benevolent and Christian gentleman, and withal a brave, wary and fighting man, General Hardee comes to *his* high duties here with every quality calculated to *inspire* the army and the country with confidence and give an earnest of success. Let the army and country rally to his support, let the administration strengthen his hands, let the soldiers at home, with or without leave, return to their commands, and the forest leaves shall not have been burnished by the autumn's sun ere the army of the West shall stand on its own pedestal of strength, discipline and confidence in itself and its leader, and the country feel the old familiar glow of military and patriotic enthusiasm.

Army Anecdote.—By the way, writes an old soldier friend to us from Viginia, this reminds us as old Abe would say, of "a little anecdote" told of a Buncombe county soldier at Front Royal. He approached a house, rapped at the door, and a very beautiful and intelligent lady appeared, with whom the following dialogue occurred:

Soldier—"Ken you give a poor soldier something to eat? He hasn't had eny for two days."

Lady—"Certainly; but I regret that our breakfast is over and we have nothing left but corn bread (dodgers.")

Soldier—"Well, that'll do."

The bread was presented. The soldier took it in his hand, examined it closely, turning an inquiring look upon the lady, said:

"Can't you give a poor soldier a little sop to wallop his dodger in?"

The New York Central Park.—From the report of the commissioners it appears that during the year 1862 there visited the Park 4,195,595 individuals. The length of the carriage drive now open is 7½ miles, and of bridle road 4½ miles. The area of the ground is 853 acres and a fraction, while the pond, lakes, &c., take up 90½ acres, and the Croton lakes and the old reservoir take up nearly 142 acres.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned persons, do certify that the deceased, Edward Myner's wish was to have no law proceedings whatsoever taken against William Putney, who shot him, for it was the opinion of deceased that he said William Putney had no intention of injuring him.

JOHN MULLINS,
JAMES WEBB.

Raleigh, Sept. 1*